

Senate Kills Treaty: Returns It to Wilson; Vote Is 49 to 35; 24 Democrats Oppose It

Bolshevism Grips Big German Cities

Essen and Other Industrial Centers Held by 'Reds,' Who Install Governments by Soviets

Hundreds Killed; Outbreaks in Berlin

Soldiers at Capital Open Fire on People With Machine Guns, Killing 80; To Guard Americans

BERLIN, March 19. (By The Associated Press).—Essen surrendered this afternoon to armed workmen after violent fighting, in which it is estimated that three hundred persons were killed.

It is reported that Communists have occupied five railroad stations to the east of Berlin, and that troops are being rushed thither in armored cars.

Reports from various parts of Germany indicate that hundreds have been killed in clashes, due to the Spartacist outbreaks in many cities.

A party of soldiers attempting to pass the Alexanderplatz this afternoon was stopped by a crowd, whereupon the soldiers fired machine guns, killing some people. The number is placed at about eighty. Several persons also were killed in a crash at Potsdamplatz.

The American Embassy has notified the American newspaper men that should the situation become dangerous they and their families can find refuge at the embassy.

The Attorney General has instituted proceedings against Major General von Luetwitz, Gottlieb von Jagow and others identified with the revolt.

The great feeling of uneasiness here was accentuated to-day by the non-appearance of the newspapers. The city thus was left prey to the wildest rumors. Everybody was asking his neighbor what next would happen.

The general strike situation in the city remains unchanged. The postal services and the railways and tramways were at a standstill, and the telephone and telegraph employees threatened to strike at any moment.

The street fighting at Kiel only ended this evening, after great damage was caused by mortars. It is believed the number of victims in the disorders here was very great.

A dispatch from Stuttgart says Premier Bauer, Dr. Herman Mueller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, left for Berlin on a special government train at 8:10 o'clock to-night.

Troops to Ruhr District

Loyal government troops are semi-officially reported to be marching to the Ruhr district, where fighting is already proceeding between armed "Reds" and local troops. The government troops are expected to reach Dortmund Friday morning.

Trouble also is reported in Barmen and Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, but the government expects to have the situation under control shortly. In Duisburg and Düsseldorf there is some anxiety over "Red" outbreaks. In Cassel, where eight persons were killed and six others wounded, and in Halle-on-Saale where the Bolsheviks rising at Leverkusen, but it was put down by workmen belonging to the Socialist party without military assistance.

News from Hamburg report that government troops in the city have been disarmed without bloodshed and sailors had hoisted the white flag over the cruisers Schwarzwitz, Regensburg and Wittelsbach. The captain of the Wittelsbach committed suicide by shooting.

Reports have been received here of extreme radical movement in Saxony, the adjacent parts of Thuringia. A congress of workers' councils of the districts met at Chemnitz yesterday. Four hundred delegates were in attendance. A resolution was passed with only two dissenting votes demanding the disarmament of the regular troops, the security guard and the volunteers. The resolution also demanded the formation of workers' councils and the formation of revolutionary employees and workers' councils.

The resolution further demanded the convocation of a Central Soviet Congress, the establishment of workers' courts to try Dr. Kapp, General von Luetwitz and their supporters, the release of all political prisoners and payment for time lost during the general strike.

Although an agreement had been reached Wednesday night between leaders of the workmen and the military authorities at Leipzig for a peace-

Warrant Issued For Ludendorff

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of General Ludendorff and of Colonel Bauer, characterized as Ludendorff's "right-hand man," says a dispatch to the "Social Demokrat" to-day from Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken" declares that General Ludendorff is compromised in the highest degree in connection with the revolt.

Foch Demands Action to Curb German Peril

With Premier Millerand He Urges Council of Ambassadors to a Stronger Attitude by the Allies

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, March 19.—During an exchange of views here to-day at a meeting of the council of ambassadors, appeals for a more active attitude toward events in Germany were made by Marshal Foch and Premier Millerand, representing France.

France sees just as grave a menace to the Versailles treaty in a Communist government in Germany as in a return to power of the militarist crowd, and she sees the same reasons for intervening in Germany as for advocating anti-Bolshevik intervention in Russia. If the German government were seized by Communists, France, for the second time within a few years, would face great monetary loss through the same agency.

Much of the nation's hard earned savings invested in Russian bonds vanished with the advent of a Bolshevik Russia. France's great hope for the future will be endangered if a Communist government should place Germany in a position where the collection of the war indemnity would be impossible.

Sees Proletarian Revolt

France also notes with anxiety the parallel between the present situation in Germany and the situation in Russia which preceded the advent of Bolshevism, and a recent Bolshevik wireless message has to accentuate the parallelism.

The "Temps" reproduces the message "for attentive examination." It contains Skelof's statement in "Izvestia" the official organ of the Soviet government, to the effect that "Germany's Korniloff affair only serves as a prologue for the real proletarian revolution, which will come after."

Credence also is given in the "Temps" to Radek's opinion, "We don't yet know what the German workers are capable of doing against their Korniloff, but the military coup-d'etat in Germany is of considerable and world-wide importance. General Luetwitz, in overthrowing Noske, has torn up that scrap of paper known as the Treaty of Versailles."

France needs no persuasion to make her believe that she is in danger of losing her rightful claims under the treaty, and she is prepared for any action, however drastic, to keep these claims secure. England, on the other hand, having undertaken heavy commitments in Turkey, is unwilling to scrap of paper known as the Treaty of Versailles.

Ex-Kaiser Closely Guarded by Dutch

Police Follow Few Steps in Rear as He Walks in Bentinck Castle Park

AMSTERDAM, March 19. (By The Associated Press).—Evidence that an extremely close guard has been placed by the Dutch government over former Emperor William was obtained to-day. Police officers were detailed to follow him, a few steps in the rear, as he walks about the garden of the Bentinck Castle here.

THE HAGUE, March 19. (By The Associated Press).—It is believed that former Crown Prince Frederick William was asked to-day to give a pledge to his father not to mix in German politics and to consent to definite internment.

Secretary General Kan of the Dutch government went to Weening to-day and conferred with Frederick William and Burgomaster Perceboon.

The anti-militarist and anarchist societies of Holland have arranged a demonstration to be held in Amsterdam March 30 to protest against the residence of the Hohenzollerns in Holland.

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Porter, Aid To Enright, Is Indicted

Third Deputy Commissioner and Ex-Secretary to Chief Charged With Neglect of Duty

Suspended at Once Pending His Trial

Two Patrolmen Allege He "Protected" a Woman; Bench Warrant Issued

Augustus Drum Porter, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, was indicted yesterday by the grand jury for neglect of duty. He was suspended immediately thereafter by Police Commissioner Enright.

It is charged in the indictment, which was found after testimony by three policemen, that Porter, a former lieutenant colonel of the 12th Infantry, National Guard, well known in society and Guard affairs, former private secretary to Commissioner Enright and until yesterday censor over all news coming from Police Headquarters, was found with a woman in a West Ninety-sixth Street apartment on the night of November 12.

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Jail Threat For Anderson In Assembly

'Dry' Leader Denounced for Attack Upon Gillett Because He Sponsored Beer Bill; Demand an Apology

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblymen in Albany are indignant to-night over the letter William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, has written to Colonel Ransom H. Gillett, formerly of the 27th Division, and Republican member of the Assembly from Columbia County. The letter was an attack upon Gillett because of his sponsoring of the light wine and beer bill, and it is expected it will result in a resolution being introduced Monday night demanding that Anderson be brought before the bar of the Assembly. So angry are members of the Assembly they declare they will insist upon an apology from Anderson or will send him to jail the same as the Assembly did James Garrison, the publicity man for former Governor Sulzer.

Anderson in his letter assailed Gillett because of his introduction of the light wine and beer bill. Anderson charged Gillett with endeavoring to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, and declared men more intelligent than he failed to do the same thing with the amendment abolishing slavery, but failed.

Both Sides Are Angered

Assemblymen who are known to be for a "bone dry" enforcement bill are just as angry at Anderson as the "wets." They object to what they term an insulting attack on a soldier who was decorated by both America and France for his valor on the field of battle, and who is still suffering from the result of bayonet wounds and gas poisoning.

Where it not for the fact that my right arm is useless as a consequence of wounds," said Colonel Gillett to-night, "I would personally hunt out Anderson. Far be it from me to capitalize my war record. But, might I not ask Mr. Anderson what he did for his country while the menace of German militarism was casting a shadow on the country? I know what he did. He remained in America and continued to receive his fat fees from the Anti-Saloon League and millionaire employers who are the league's financial support."

Cite the Garrison Case

Assemblymen declare the Garrison case during the Sulzer administration is a sufficient precedent to justify to-night the introduction of a resolution demanding the appearance of Anderson before the Assembly. Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier to-night recalled that Garrison was jailed by the Assembly for publishing insulting statements about the Assembly when he refused to apologize.

At the annual convention of the officers of the National Guard here to-day Colonel Gillett, who took a prominent part in the proceedings, was urged by practically every one present to force an apology from Anderson. Assemblyman Cuvillier said he canvassed the officers and found every one favored a light wine and beer bill.

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During the war it was reported that a reconciliation had been effected, for the duchess on one occasion visited Blenheim Castle, the ancestral estate of the duke. Nothing further came of the visit, however.

The Duchess is better known for her work among the poor of London than for her achievements in the high social circles of England, to which her marriage to the Duke entitled her. For many years she has been interested in the work in the London slums, where her contributions to various charities have been large. She is extremely popular among the poor.

In 1918 the Duchess was elected to complete an unfinished term in the London County Council from West Southwark. In 1919 she won the election which gave her a full three-year term in that body. She is the first woman of American birth to serve thereon.

Marlborough Divorce Suit Is Forecast

Former Consuelo Vanderbilt Begins Proceeding in London for Restitution of Conjugal Rights

Action No Surprise; Separated for Years

Duke Has Resided in Blenheim Castle and His Wife in London Home

LONDON, March 19.—The Duchess of Marlborough has instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The petition of the duchess, which is the usual preliminary to divorce in England, apparently has caused no surprise in London. The Marlboroughs have been separated for several years, the duke passing most of his time at Blenheim Castle and the duchess living in London. The two sons of the couple have divided their time between mother and father.

The magnificent London house of the duchess, which her father, William K. Vanderbilt sr., presented to her, was not occupied during the war, the duchess preferring a more simple residence. The house recently was rented for use as offices by the league of nations.

The hearing is fixed for next Monday.

Couple Have Two Children

In a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights man and wife are called before a judge and an effort is made to smooth over pending difficulties. In case this is found impossible an action for divorce usually follows.

The Duchess of Marlborough was Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt sr., of New York, and the new Mrs. H. P. Belmont. She married the Duke of Marlborough in New York in 1895. The couple have two children, Lord John, Marquis of Blandford, who is heir to the title of the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord George, Marquis of Epsom. The Marquis of Blandford was married February 17 to the Hon. Mary Cadogan, niece of the Earl of Cadogan. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lord George attended the marriage.

The duke and duchess were separated in 1905 and, although King Edward exerted all his influence to reunite them, they have since lived apart. King George's efforts have been equally unsuccessful. Several years ago the duchess was subjected to slights at a party, which were construed by her friends as being due to her separation. These she stopped at the command of the King.

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Senate Vote on Ratification

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The roll call on the resolution of ratification of the peace treaty showed the following vote:

For the Resolution	Against the Resolution
REPUBLICANS —Ball (Del.), Calder (N. Y.), Capper (Kan.), Colt R. I., Curtis (Kan.), Dillingham (Vt.), Edge (N. J.), Elkins (W. Va.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Hale (Me.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Iowa), Keyes (N. H.), Lenroot (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McLean (Conn.), McNary (Ore.), New (Ind.), Page (Vt.), Phipps (Colo.), Smoot (Utah), Spencer (Mo.), Sterling (S. D.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Warren (Wyo.), Watson (Ind.)—28.	REPUBLICANS —Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Fernald (Me.), France (Md.), Gronna (N. D.), Johnson (Calif.), Knox (Pa.), La Follette (Wis.), McCormick (Ill.), Moses (N. H.), Norris (Neb.), Sherman (Ill.)—12.
DEMOCRATS —Ashurst (Ariz.), Beckham (Ky.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gore (Okla.), Henderson (Nev.), Kendrick (Wyo.), King (Utah), Myers (Mont.), Nugent (Idaho), Owen (Okla.), Phelan (Calif.), Pittman (Nev.), Pomerene (Ohio), Ransdell (La.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Trammell (Fla.), Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.), Wolcott (Del.)—21.	DEMOCRATS —Comer (Ala.), Culberson (Tex.), Dial (S. C.), Gay (La.), Glass (Va.), Harris (Ga.), Harrison (Miss.), Hitchcock (Neb.), Johnson (S. D.), Kirby (Ark.), McKellar (Tenn.), Overman (N. C.), Reed (Mo.), Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard (Tex.), Shields (Tenn.), Simmons (N. C.), Smith (S. C.), Stanley (Ky.), Swanson (Va.), Thomas (Colo.), Underwood (Ala.), Williams (Miss.)—25.
Total Pro-resolution 49.	Total against 35.